## IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification as amended below with replacement paragraphs shows added text with <u>underlining</u> and deleted text with <u>strikethrough</u>.

Please REPLACE the third full paragraph on page 2 of the specification with the following paragraph:

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General CDs include audio CDs, video CDs, and CD-ROMs. A CD-ROM is a disc having a logical format which is used for data recording with a computer in contrast to an audio CD or a video CD. These CDs are differentiated by the control information in a sub-Q area of the lead-in area and top-table of contents (TOC) information. If an audio CD is prescribed in the control information in the sub-Q area, the CD is immediately recognized as an audio CD. If general data other than the audio CD is prescribed in the control information on the sub-Q area, the CD is recognized as a video CD or a CD-ROM.

Please REPLACE the last paragraph on page 6 of the specification with the following paragraph:



In the disc of the present invention, as shown in FIG. 2, the lead-in area 12, the user area 13 and the lead-out area 14 on the physical layer of a CD-type disc 11 are distinguished on the basis of the format of a CD-ROM. Information corresponding to the CD-ROM format is recorded in the lead-in area 13-12 and the lead-out area 14. The logical volume area of the user area 13 records the DVD application 16 based on the file system 15, such as a UDF file system or a UDF bridge format. Here, the UDF bridge format is a format where a UDF and an international standard organization (ISO) 9660 format, which is used in general CD-ROMs, coexist. A CD-ROM drive installed in a computer requires the ISO 9660 format to read a disc and, therefore, the UDF bridge format is used. However, the file system format can include only the UDF if the formats for the file system are all changed into the UDF after a certain lapse of time.